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THE WEST INDIAN
AND
JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Jan. 1841/1838
St. Mark. Jamaica

Dimidium mentis miseratus Jupiter aufert
Ipse viris, cogens servilem degere vitam.

Hon. Od. lib. 17 apud Pl. lib. Sdelegibus.
Lat. redd. D. H.

The day unluck which first sees man a slave
Robs him of half the worth that nature gave.

E. D. B.

VOL. I. No. 34.]

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

[PRICE 5D.]

FREE BLACKS' COLUMNS.

Gratum est quod patria clem, populum dicit de
Si facis ut patria sit idem, nullis agitis,
Utile est bellorum, et pacis rebus agendis,
Plurimum interit, quibus artibus, et quibus hunc
No. dicitur instituit.

Jan. Sat. 1-1

Great was the boon, my country when you gave
To man his birthright, freedom to the slave,
Rights to the wronged, and to the glorious roll
Of British citizens, a million souls,
Their growing minds from slavery's sink to lift,
And make them worthy of the godlike gift:
Patient to till the soil, and prompt to share
Their brethren's cares in peace, their toils in war
He now your aim. The promised goal to reach.
Your lights must guide them, and your arts must teach.

E. D. B.

REJOICINGS OF THE EMANCIPATED.

ST. ANN'S BAY.

On the evening preceding the long-wished-for and never-to-be-forgotten 1st of August, several hundred persons entered this town, soon after dusk, to wait for the dawn of that day which consigned to oblivion the hateful system of slavery in Jamaica.

About 9 p. m. of the 31st July, the town presented a lively and animating aspect. The Baptist Chapel, the residence of the Baptist Missionary, and that of the Messrs. Bravo were illuminated; and transparencies appeared on the former and latter, bearing appropriate mottoes and devices. Some of the Liberals let off fire-works in the Market-Square, and guns were fired on the Bay, and answered from the surrounding hills. At 11 p. m. a thanksgiving service was held in the Baptist Chapel, which was crammed to excess, while some 500 people were sheltered under a tent outside. Between the commencement of this service and midnight, prayer and praise were offered to Almighty God, and portions of Scripture were read.

On the 2d of August, the Baptist Congregation in this town gave a Dinner to their Minister, in commemoration of the downfall of Slavery in Jamaica. A good plain repast, consisting of beef, mutton, hams, &c. was provided, to which from 300 to 400 persons sat down, at 5 p. m. in the Chapel yard. The remains were, at the close of the feast, distributed amongst about 500 children belonging to the Sunday School. One glass of wine was taken after the removal of the viands by each of the party. The Minister then gave the following toast, "To the downfall of the most hateful and accursed system that ever disgraced any nation upon Earth, and to the peace and prosperity of Jamaica in a state of Freedom." This was drunk with enthusiastic applause, the whole party standing: after which Mr. Abbott delivered an address on the subject of the glorious

FREE BLACKS' COLUMNS.

change which the majority of the company had so recently experienced, and was followed by several of the guests, who, in neat and appropriate speeches, expressed their thankfulness for the boon of freedom, and their earnest desire for the prosperity and happiness of all classes in the Colony.

On the 3d of August similar meetings were held in the Baptist Chapel at Ocho Rios, to those held at St. Ann's Bay on the 1st. Some hundreds were present who were unable to gain admission into the Chapel; order was however, preserved, and feelings of sacred delight manifestly pervaded the assembly. At 11 a. m., Mr. Abbott preached from Luke iv. 18, 19, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

At the close of the forenoon service, the children of the Day and Sunday Schools at this station, after walking in procession through the village, met in the Chapel, and were addressed by their Minister, and each received a small book in remembrance of the 1st of August.

At Coultart's Grove, in the Pedro district of this Parish, the abolition of Slavery was celebrated on the 4th of August.

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STEWART-TOWN, RIO-BUENO, AND LIBERTY VALE.

The day of Freedom was spent in the quiet little village of Stewart-Town in such a manner as to bear testimony at once to the joyful and peaceful dispositions of the multitudes who were assembled from the surrounding properties.

On the morning of the 2d, services similar to those at Stewart-Town were held at the Baptist Chapel, Rio Bueno, when at least 1,600 people were present. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a public meeting was convened, when the following resolutions were passed:

1. That this Meeting desires to express its unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God for the blessing of Freedom which He has caused to be granted to the Labouring Classes of this and some of the surrounding Islands.
2. That the Labourers now present pledge themselves that that conduct which, during the Apprenticeship, obtained for them the praise of their Rulers, both in this colony and in the Mother Country, shall be continued in a state of Freedom, and that, not-

withstanding the malicious and unfounded reports which have been spread to the contrary, they will, willingly and honestly work for their present employers for fair and reasonable wages.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting are most cordially given to the 500,000 Ladies of Great Britain, who so zealously and disinterestedly engaged in the cause of the labouring population of these Islands.

4. That the most grateful acknowledgments of this Meeting are justly due to Thomas Clarkson, Esq. the long-tryed and faithful friend of the sons and daughters of Africa; to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. for his able advocacy of their best interests, for so long a period, in the British Parliament; to Joseph Sturge, Esq. for his noble and disinterested conduct in leaving the comforts of home and the land of his birth that he might see for himself the cruelties which were here practised, and thereby be enabled more forcibly to advocate the Abolition of that System which fostered them: and to the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo, for the truly praiseworthy example which he set the West India Proprietors, by voluntarily emancipating his apprentices.

V. That the emancipated Labourers now present feel that their hearty thanks are due to His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, for the deep sympathy which he has expressed, and the excellent advice which he has, in his recent Proclamation given to them."

GURNEY'S MOUNT, HANOVER.

The services in celebration of the entire Freedom of the negroes, commenced at Gurney's Mount, in the parish of Hanover, on Tuesday evening, July 31st, by a public meeting for thanksgiving and prayer. At eleven o'clock, the temporary Chapel was crowded to suffocation, while hundreds were obliged to stand around the building, unable to obtain admittance. At five minutes before twelve o'clock, the Rev. S. Oughton observed to the congregation, that as they had arrived at the very verge of that period which was to effect so great and happy a change in their civil condition, he would recommend them to kneel down and usher in the moment which brought Liberty to the captive, in silent supplication to the Author of Mercies, for his blessing to rest on them in their new character as free men, and that the event might be rendered conducive to the advancement of the spiritual interests of this island, and to the world at large. All then sunk on their knees, and the most perfect and solemn silence reigned, save when the half-suppressed breathings of ardent gratitude for past mercies, or pious and fervent aspirations for future blessings were heard. After the eventful moment which had bestowed that Freedom for which all had so ardently panted, had elapsed, the congregation arose, united in a hymn of praise, and their Minister concluded the meeting by prayer. After the termination of the service, a handsome black coffin was brought in, and placed across the aisle, several persons following it, and bearing the various insignia of slavery, viz.:—Chains, collars, handcuffs, shackles, and a whip, all of which were exposed to the view of the congregation, and then placed in the coffin which had been prepared for them. The procession then set out to the place of interment, (opposite to the entrance of the intended new Chapel) followed by an immense multitude, bearing lights in their hands. It was a truly interesting spectacle to trace the procession moving along the winding mountain passes, while the lofty rocks and luxuriant foliage was illuminated by the rays of 700 torches.—*Falmouth Post*.

ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.

It is evident, that were the great resources of this island duly appreciated, and fully developed, the inhabitants might command many articles which would ultimately prove of great utility, and a source of much emolument. There are, at present, many articles of import which might be very easily manufactured in this island;

in fact, we might be rendered comparatively independent were our natural productions put to a proper use. We trust that the following observations will be the means of enabling some enterprising person, in this island, to set the example, by shewing to the inhabitants of Britain, that we are neither deficient in means, nor neglectful in their employment.

We are blessed with such a diversity of soil and climate, that almost anything can be cultivated in this island. It is true that we have heard this statement repeatedly asserted, that many articles which are cultivated in the mother country will not admit of cultivation here; but we affirm, that had those articles, of whose growth there are such complaints, been fairly tried in a soil and climate adapted to the particular article, they would have given adequate satisfaction. We do not, however, intend to press the point here, although articles of British growth may be cultivated in this country to advantage.

A very extensive variety of articles might be cultivated and manufactured from the vegetable kingdom of this country; they would, at least, tend to increase our agricultural and commercial interests. The Brasilletto, Cedar, Cocanutt, Bullet Tree, Fustic, Satinwood, Mahoe, Ebony, and many other woods of this kind, afford a beautiful variety for the carpenter and cabinet-maker, in manufacturing articles of furniture, which surpass any of the woods now cultivated in Britain; they also afford another branch of employment, in producing various dyes of great use and advantage. Although we have no osiers in this country, yet there is a very fair substitute in the common withe, properly prepared, which will serve all the purposes of English hoops. The flax plants of this island are various, and open another means of ample employment; and we need only mention the Plantain, Pine, and the Penguin, as calculated for the purpose of being converted into flax, and becoming a staple article in commerce. Cotton, abounding in every part of Jamaica, and the Lace Bark, are excellent articles which ought to be exported, along with the hemp manufactured from the husks of the Cocanutt. There is a plant, the *Christie*, which we have often observed, and from the leaves of which can be made a very excellent species of soap; in fact, in the country, the negroes commonly employ the leaves to advantage, for the purposes of washing and scouring. The Arrow Root, Cassada, Cocoa, Rice, Sago, and Indian Corn would always find a ready sale abroad, were they properly cultivated. There are many plants well worthy the attention of the medical practitioners here; and from them several valuable drugs, which would form good articles for commerce, might be extracted with much facility—as, for instance, the aloe, which is equal, if not superior, to the Barbados socotorine aloes—the carscarilla, which is abundant in the marshes on our sea-board—the wild senna, and a vast variety of other herbs, whose physical qualities are known to the natives of this country. We cannot enumerate every thing with which our memory is charged, or we would greatly exceed the present limits; but we presume on having mentioned enough, at least, to serve our present end, which is, to direct the attention of the inhabitants of this island to the development of the resources of Jamaica.

If persons possessed of enterprize and love of country—of "integrity, usefulness, activity, and intelligence"—would employ them to the utmost, they would not fail to reap the fruits of their labours. But, if these qualities are to be allowed to lie unemployed, then will the possessors hereafter lament their idleness, which will bring ruin on themselves, and on this island. As the success of agricultural labours, and those varied in their kinds of produce considerably from what are at present cultivated, will in a great measure tend to promote the future welfare of Jamaica, it well becomes us to encourage and promote every useful branch of these labours. No man can in a clearer manner shew his love for his country, than in devoting his studies and his labours to its interest; and if he desires to further the prosperity of Jamaica, he must not imagine that the present staples of the country will suffice for that purpose. We affirm that the means of promoting the future prosperity of Jamaica, are now manifest, and that the united efforts of the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the merchant, in developing the resources with which this island abounds, can alone further and increase its future interest, well-being, and prosperity.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

how their desire that men may be led by the fair reward of labour, to the steady pursuits of industry, in the staples of the Colony, can establish on a firm and undeviating basis, the wealth and happiness of the country, and how a rate of wages inconsistent with the toil required in that staple when other sources of profitable industry, but of a temporary or not permanent character are at hand, by enticing them to quit the one and pursue the other, *may unsettle and destroy anything*. This is a lesson that ought not to be difficult to the Editors of the Morning Journal, because they were one of a school that taught these truths; but there are others so incurably stupid, though professing to be graduates of Universities, who seem never to have heard of such instructors as the teachers of political economy.

One of its doctrines by way of example, very curious no doubt.

All bargains, when made in freedom, are determined by competition, and the terms alter according to the state of supply and demand. *Mill. Elem. Pol. Econ.*

Our doctrine is, "eject all your tenants together; throw a large supply into the market; let there be a great demand for labour but let no body bid for it; as there will be no competition, it must and shall be cheap, or the bayonet must make it so."

OUTRAGES &c.

JAMAICA SS }
ST. ANN. }

George M'Kenzie, John M'Kenzie, Henry Hodgson, all late field apprentices on Catherine's Mount, the property of Jarvis Harker, Esq., being duly sworn, depose that on Monday evening last he came to the houses of deponents, and in the presence of deponents, John M'Kenzie and Henry Hodgson, chopped down the gates leading to each of deponents' houses, and said that he took possession of the lands, and turned them off, in consequence of their refusing to pay the rent he demanded, and that if they remained, he would consider them trespassers.

his
GEORGE X M'KENZIE.
mark.

his
JOHN X M'KENZIE.
mark.

his
HENRY X HODGSON.
mark.

Sworn before me the 22d day of August, }
the same having been first read and }
explained to deponents. }

(Signed) GEO. ROBINSON.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

LABOURER'S WAGES IN ENGLAND, FROM THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN 1836.

"Four years previously, when the price of Wheat was at 10s. per bushel, and Wages were at 18s. it was not more than a subsistence rate of hire, to Wages at 10s. per week, and Wheat at 5s. 6d. the present rate.

"If wages are lower than 10s. per week, a labourer cannot afford

to drink beer or eat bread. An additional 3d. earned in the week makes a difference of subsistence, whether it be wheat or potatoes. By an addition of 9d. a-week in the labourer's earnings, himself and his family of three children can eat bread.

"From £26 to £30 per annum is the rate of wages in England, and a labourer is only able to live out of these earnings, by having an additional £20 per annum by him in pigs and potatoes.

"The Farmers allow their labourers *brows*, (that is the little occasional bare spots about their fields,) wherein to plant potatoes.

"Land in this state of things lets from twelve shillings to fifteen shillings the acre.

"Two shillings a-week rent for their cottage is a high rent. One shilling and six pence is the customary rate, sometimes it is paid annually, but generally weekly.

"At a rent of £5 4s. per annum, 2s. weekly, a moderate sized garden is attached to the cottage.

"One shilling and six pence a-week is the one eighth of a labourer's wages at 10s. for his cottage.

"Some of the Farmers who gave their evidence on this committee, employ one hundred men and boys, two thirds of whom were paid at 10s. per week, and one third at 12s. and 13s. (No. 3829), and some stated that at the then low rate of a labourers' hire, the people were rendered so desperate, and in such a state of excitement, that "they were ripe for every thing in the world," and we might take a horse and go round the country, and put it in a state of revolution before the next day. (No. 2368).

Here we have a rate of hire for the English labourer, double that which is proposed to be given to the plantation negro; and yet it barely affords subsistence to the English peasant, even when assisted by such important aids as rearing pigs and growing a plenty of potatoes. One eighth of these earnings is paid by the English husbandman for his cottage, and we propose to deduct two, and in instances, three sixths from the negroe's hire for his hut and grounds, in a country in which cotton clothing is three times the price that it is in England.

Looking at the Imports of goods into the Colony in the year, which may be said to be expended either in procuring plantation labour, or in aiding the economy of an Estate, we find them in the Parliamentary returns for 1833, the last year of slavery, as follows:

	VALUE.
Apparel and Slops	£49,208
Brass and copper manufactures	3,882
Coals	7,766
Sheet copper, &c.	2,179
Corn and meal	22,212
Total value of cotton manufactured goods	250,333
Fish, (herrings)	60,809
Hardware and cutlery	33,588
Brown and felt hats	19,001
Wrought and manufactured iron	35,069
Leather	4,502
Total value of linen manufactures	117,633
Mules, asses, and neat cattle	7,330
Medicines	10,127
Hoops	13,730
Woollen manufactures, total value	48,455
Total	£645,811

We have deducted nothing from this amount for the goods, particularly of linen, cotton and woollen, purchased by the wealthier

classes, nor for the quantity re-exported, and forming a part of the mercantile traffic with the surrounding Colonies and States, which form a very considerable deduction from the above amount, but estimating it at £500,000 for the sum expended in plantation labour, let us see by the same Parliamentary returns, what was the estimated value of Colonial produce in the same year which paid for it :

	VALUE.
Sugar, 137,785,914 lbs.	£1,211,639
Rum, 3,463,997 gallons	307,775
Coffee, 7,836,518 lbs.	281,710
Colonial dye woods and hardwoods computed	56,000
Ginger, 420,558 lbs.	18,840
Molasses, 72,293 gallons	4,169
Pimento, 6,669,705 lbs.	109,657
Miscellaneous, such as arrow root, succades, &c. and lime juice	15,000
	£2,007,790

That is in round numbers two millions of pounds sterling in commodities raised, cost in labour £500,000, so that four times the amount expended in labour is the return of labour and produce for the capital invested.

Ought not a country yielding such a return to afford to pay its agricultural labourers a fair rate of wages, since all the commodities represented by apparel and slops, corn and meal, fish, cotton, manufactured goods, beaver and felt hats, linen manufactures, medicines and woolen articles, must all be purchased by the labourer, out of his daily earnings.

FROM PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Relation between the quantity of common or plain cottons, and the quantity of printed or more expensive cottons, shipped from Great Britain to the intertropical countries of America, shewing the relative importance of the countries as markets for fine goods :

Mexico, trade in printed cottons as	8	to	3	of plain cottons.
Haiti,	9	to	4	
Colombia,	2	to	1	
Peru,	2	to	1	
Foreign West Indies	3	to	2	
British West Indies	11	to	9	
Guatemala	1	to	1	
Brazil	1	to	1	

Mexico and Haiti supply a market for six millions and a half of yards annually each. Jamaica for nine millions and a-half. The Foreign West Indies, exclusive of Haiti, for fifteen millions, all together.

Mexico and Haiti are nearly equal in the excess of the finer goods over the common sort of cottons which find a market among their people. They stand at the head of the list. Colombia and Peru and the Foreign West Indies surpass Jamaica.

It should be remembered, that the cotton goods to Haiti, Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, are not re-exported, while a considerable portion of those brought to Jamaica find eventually a market out of the Colony.

The trade to Haiti in British cottons, exceeds the united trade of England in the same articles to Russia, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

So much for the commercial dealings of free negroes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST-INDIAN.

SIR,

I am sorry to inform you that labor has not commenced in this parish as yet. The masters offer 1s. 8d. a-day for a task, and the labourers demand 2s. 6d. a-day for day labour.

Considerable doubts exist on the following points, and as you are so situated as to be able to obtain the best legal advice immediately, I shall feel greatly obliged by your giving replies to the following questions in your paper :

Should not Notices to quit be served upon those who were prædial apprentices, *on or after* the 1st instant ?

Are not all such Notices served on such persons during the continuance of the apprenticeship, null and void ?

Are not such persons entitled to possession of their houses and grounds, *rent free*, until the expiration of three months, commencing from the date of the service of Notice to quit ?

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. George's, 13th Aug., 1833.

In reply to a Subscriber, we inform him, that all Notices to quit served on the late prædial apprentices before the first of the present month are null and void, nor can the parties be ejected until a fresh notice to quit at three months after date be served upon them. The law is quite clear, it expressly says *on or after* the 1st of August.

As regards the demanding rent from the 1st of August, we are decidedly of opinion that the Proprietor has no right either in law or equity to insist on being paid rent before the expiration of the three months. We have said in a former number—

“ Now, the Act gives in the clearest terms, the use of the house and grounds to the late apprentice for three months after notice. On what right then, can the owner claim rent for an occupancy which the law has awarded unconditionally ? The negro is no voluntary tenant; he occupies his present dwelling from necessity, not from choice; he has never had even the option of quitting it; he has planted his provision grounds not for his own profit or convenience, but merely to procure a subsistence to enable him to support life and strength, which he was under the cruel necessity of expending without remuneration in the service of another. Ought he, then, to be saddled with rent for the short space which the law has allotted to him for providing himself elsewhere. Is it possible that human beings possessing the least sense of moral justice, can begrudge, for the brief term of three months, the use of a few feet of land, and of a miserable hovel, the one cultivated, the other erected by himself, to a servant whose whole life, youth, vigor, and health, have been devoted to their benefit ? ”

We are of opinion, that if the Landlord demands and actually receives rent for the term of the three months given by the act, the holder of the tenements becomes a tenant at law, and is no longer liable to be ejected after a notice of three months, but only in due course of the laws existing in other cases between landlord and tenant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

SIR,

We had our worthy and excellent Governor here yesterday. At ten o'clock all the Magistrates and other respectable gentlemen of this parish waited upon him at the Bog great-house. He received them in his usual kind manner. After hearing the opinions of many of the attorneys, &c. &c. as to the amount of wages they could afford to give, his Excellency went down to the works, attended by Lieut. Smith, Mr. Stewart, the Island Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Bravo, where he was met by upwards of 3000 of the late apprentices, who seemed much rejoiced and pleased at seeing their “ good Massa Governor.” His Excellency addressed them, recommending strongly to be industrious, and to labour for such hire as proprietors could afford to give. He advised the planters to give 1s. 8d. a day, and their houses and grounds free, which they consented to do. He then explained to the people the wages they were to get, which seemed to satisfy them. During his Excellency's address, he was often cheered. From the noise of a few women he could not be heard. He retired into the hall, where he got all the head people up, when he impressed upon them the necessity of working, and using their influence with the labourers. The headmen from Moreland, the Bog, Caswell Hill, Harmony Hall, Gibbon's, and Money Musk, came forward, and said they were quite satisfied with the arrangement his Excellency made, and assured him the people would turn out to their work. It must have been gratifying to many gentlemen

(Copy.)

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing-Street, 29th June, 1838.

Sir,

With reference to the Legislative measures extensively in progress throughout the West Indies, for an early termination of the system of Negro Apprenticeship, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have felt, that the continued employment for a limited time of at least, a considerable number of the existing Special Magistrates would greatly conduce to the peaceable and successful transition of the labouring population, to a state of unqualified freedom; and I have therefore to convey to you authority, in the event of the termination of the apprenticeship, by Act of the Local Legislature in the colony under your government, to retain so many of the Special Magistrates as you may consider necessary, and as may be willing to serve for a limited period, at their actual rate of salary and allowances. Their exclusive and special jurisdiction will, of course, cease with the law, which it was the express object of their appointment to administer; but as Local Magistrates, exercising a concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Magistracy, they may probably render essential service at the commencement of the new relations of society consequent on the approaching change. You will, however, understand, that this is merely a temporary arrangement, and that it will probably be superseded at an early period by one of a more permanent character, and better adapted to secure the improved administration of justice, but with respect to which, it is unnecessary that I should here enter with any detailed statement, as I have adverted to the subject in other communications.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

GLENELG.

True Copy.—C. H. DARLING, Sec.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing-Street, 2d July, 1838.

Sir,

Having, on various occasions, represented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the absolute necessity which exists for sending

out to the West Indies a supply of Coin, I have to inform you, that their Lordships have stated in reply to my communications, that "they deemed it expedient to refer the question as to the description of Coin which should be supplied for circulation in the West-India Colonies, whether British Silver Money, or fractional parts of the Dollar, for the consideration of the Committee of the Privy Council for Coin, which has been lately appointed; and that they have, in the meantime, directed instructions to be conveyed to the Master of the Mint, to make enquiry as to the quantity of Silver Bullion which could be provided in the Market, and at what price, in order that preparations may be made for carrying into immediate effect the instructions which will be issued with respect to a Coinage, whenever the subject shall have been considered by the Committee for Coin, and be determined upon by the Board of Treasury."

I trust that the result of those measures will have the effect of obviating any inconvenience which might otherwise have arisen from the increased demand for small Coin, for the payment of wages on the termination of the apprenticeship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

True Copy.—C. H. DARLING, Sec.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Lionel Smith,

&c. &c. &c.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Sunday last the Bishop visited the Hope Chapel, in St. Andrew's; and after prayers by the Rev. E. Corner, his Lordship read the Communion Service, and preached an affectionate and faithful

discourse from Acts xvi. 30, 31—"Sirs, what must I do to be saved? And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." The Chapel was crowded, and the congregation most attentive. His Lordship afterwards visited the Sunday School, at the Church Missionary Grove School-House, which was quite full, and expressed himself much gratified by the orderly appearance of the scholars, who are mostly adults. Before taking his leave of them, he delivered a plain and affectionate address to them, urging them to avail themselves of these means of instruction; during the delivery of which, his Lordship seemed much affected with the scene before him.

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(COMMUNICATED.)

The people that were formerly apprenticed to Mr. Rivers have heard read an account in Mr. John Lunan's Gazette, that Mr. Rivers stated that they were idling away their time in a disorderly manner. The people beg Mr. Baynes will contradict this in his paper. Mr. Rivers, when they were his apprentices, was constantly abusing them, and threatened to turn them all off his property as soon as freedom came. The people, even after this treatment, would have worked for Mr. Rivers had he consented to give them 1s. 8d. a day, but he only offered 1s. 3d. to the strongest, and 10d. to the others, which is not the value of their labour. They get good wages from Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Newman, and some of the people have purchased land for themselves, and employ their relations in working it. No good dog would work for Mr. Rivers. He knows nothing of planting. He always plants out of season, and wants to reap when others are planting. If at any time he gave them a dose of medicine, he abused them more than it was worth. He curses and swears all day long; and they do not think any good can come to a man who does this. When they were apprentices, he always cheated them out of all the time he could, and kept them building stone walls round land that was not worth fencing. They can get no credit for working for Mr. Rivers; his land is good for nothing; it is full of marl. They deny that they are idling; they are working where they get good wages and faithful pay. Mr. Rivers was not a kind master and they are glad to get away from him; they doubt his promises, as he has often deceived them. It is Mr. Rivers' own fault that nobody will work for him. He is always abusing Mr. Phillippo, their kind and good Minister. Mr. Phillippo tells them not to take God's name in vain, and not to swear, and they are frightened to hear Mr. Rivers' blasphemies. If he expected them to be faithful to him, he ought to have been just to them when they were under him. They deny that they are stealing his posts or doors; they want nothing from him; they are satisfied and happy to get away from him. Mr. Rivers has no right to abuse their religion or their Minister; they never abused his, and it is painful to them to hear their best friend constantly cursed, and they will not work for any one who abuses their Minister. They will work more willingly for any gentleman on 1s. 8d. a day than they will for Mr. Rivers at a dollar a day. They are now free, and they know they have nothing but their character to live by, and they cannot allow Mr. Rivers to take it away. They therefore beg Mr. Baynes to put this statement in his paper.

MANCHESTER.

MR. GRANT TO MR. GOOD.

Berry Hill, 11th August, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,

From the statement I have seen in the public prints, it would be useless to affect ignorance of the kind intentions of this parish towards me.

My situation, however, as one of the Magistrates appointed to the district, precludes me from accepting of their testimonial.

I am proud of, and can appreciate, the sentiment of approbation which

has led them to confer on me such a mark of their respect and confidence, and I beg that you will have the kindness to tell them, that I consider their sense of my conduct a sufficient recompense for merely doing my duty, in the administration of the Abolition Act, as a Special Justice. I would, through you, beg permission to suggest to them, that the sum subscribed be appropriated to the establishment of a public dispensary, for the supply of medicine to the poor of the district, under regulations to be fixed by the patrons and promoters of so useful an institution. The exertion of your own fearlessly and well-earned influence, would be beneficial in inviting the resident proprietors and others to become contributors to it. A law me further to say, that to see their affording the means of mitigating human suffering, will be a far greater gratification to me, than any individual benefit which their subscription could have conferred. I may, without suspicion of any thing approaching to flattery, in addressing you, give my friends, the late apprentices, credit for their discernment, in their selection, on this occasion, of a gentleman esteemed by all classes, for his honesty and straight-forward independence, in his public, as well as private, opinions.

Believe me, with respect, to be,
Very faithfully yours,

J. W. GRANT.

MR. GOOD'S REPLY.

MY DEAR SIR,

Mount Pleasant Aug 12. 1838.

I have received your letter of the 11th inst. Disappointment the late apprentices must naturally feel at your determination; but I assure you, I shall use my utmost endeavour to explain to them your feelings on the subject, and to make them as sensible of the high estimation you place on their kind intentions and good will, as they were of the value of your justice, impartiality, and kindness towards them, before they adopted their simple mode of testifying their opinion of your services.

The suggestion of a public dispensary has my cordial concurrence, and will have the support of many of the inhabitants. I will consult with the subscribers, whose sanction will, I trust, be given to the application of the funds in my hands, to so humane a purpose.

Believe me to remain,
Yours, faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER GOOD.

John W. Grant, Esq.

PERSIA.

The following extract of a letter from Bombay was posted on Monday night in the North and South American Coffee-house:—"The Russians have gained a footing in Persia; they have taken Teheran, the capital.—Troops are being sent down the Persian Gulf; but it is impossible, that 1,000 men can be spared from the Bombay side. All the steam-boats have been taken up for the conveyance of troops." To this intelligence we do not attach the slightest credit. We received a communication ourselves from Mr. Waghorn, whose conveyance brought the overland mail, in which, though he says he had letters from Bombay to the 21st, he is silent as to any such rumour having prevailed there. Besides, the report carries upon the face of it its own contradiction.—*Morning Chronicle*.

To the above, we have to add, that on Tuesday there was an arrival by the Egyptian route of steam communication with India, and being now the third of the kind, at regular intervals of a month each, with dates from India of two months back, little more or less, the best proof is afforded that the system, so far, is working well. The dates on Tuesday were the 21st of May (48 days only) from Bombay; the 17th June from Cairo; and the 21st from Alexandria. The intelligence must be of some importance, for it appears that the attention of the Government of Bombay has been drawn to the proceedings of the Schah of Persia before Herat, and that the Semiramis, with other vessels, has been detained at Bombay for the purpose of carrying troops to Bushire, which the private letters interpret into an intimation to the Schah to suspend his operations, and withdraw his army from that place. The importance of this fact consists in the general belief which prevails, that Russia is acting as the secret ally of Persia on this occasion, and that the fall of Herat, independent of its ultimate consequences, must have immediate effects throughout Afghanistan, opposed to the best interests of our Eastern empire. Herat is a very ancient city of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, but now constituting the western frontier of Afghanistan, being situated in the high road from Tary and Persia to Hindostan. Bushire is the principal port of Persia on the Persian Gulf. The force destined for Bushire is said in another account, received at the Jerusalem Coffee house, to consist of 500 men under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sheriff, with two steam vessels, and four vessels of war, under Commodore Bruck; and the cause of the expedition there assigned is some insult offered to the British resident in that place. Altogether, public attention is much more on the alert, with respect to events in that quarter, than has been the case for a long time past.

August 4, 1838.

FOR SALE,

RETREAT PLANTATION, situate in the Parish of St. George, comprising about sixty Acres of Land, more or less, six of which abounds in Coffee, and the remaining in Timber and Fruit Trees. For further particulars, please apply at the Chaise-making Establishment of Mr. Wm. Jayes Adams, to

JAMES BAXTER.

THE WEST INDIAN.

For the Queen, the Laws, and the People.

SPANISH-TOWN JAMAICA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

BARK, CURS, BARK.

MEMORANDA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"In England, the judicious application of rent and labour to the national industry, is a subject committed to the watchfulness of professors in the University, and it is thus made a matter of public instruction of the highest authority. In this country, if a man undertakes to repeat, as applicable to the wealth and happiness of the colony, the reasonings of these enlightened men, he is cried down as a teacher of sedition by lawyers; as a preacher of something very much a kin to blasphemy by parsons; as a mere adventurous quack by doctors, and so on through all professions and trades, till even the fat scullion turns critic, and declares that he is making a pretty kettle of fish of the country.

I did but ask the age to quit its clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When lo, a barbarous noise environs me,
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes and dogs. MILTON.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM, DIFFERENT IN THEIR THEORIES OF LABOUR.

"I had thought that the greatest happiness of the greatest number, opposed to the wealth and ease of the few, by the misery and impoverishment of the many, was the distinction between free and slave institutions. We are, however, rendered so purblind by the influence of the late bond system, that it is difficult to meet with a man who sees that the same quantity may be produced by the industry of the same labourers, even though the one for whom he toils, does not over enrich himself at the expence of the many who toil for him, and who desire only in asking to be paid for their labour, to be permitted fairly and honestly to live by that labour.

A PARADOX AND NO PARADOX.

"This is too obvious to them, therefore they cannot see it, just as the flood of light that enlightens all things around it, is too bright for them and they are blinded by looking at it.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

"It is very easy to talk about what may be and what may not be, what must and what must not be, the objects and views of anti-slavery men; but it seems that it is very difficult to understand

there to hear the manner these persons delivered themselves. They have been most valuable men to their masters, and I have no doubt but they will continue so. There was one circumstance that took place which seemed to shock his Excellency very much.—A woman complained that she had five children; that she paid 1s 8d a week for her house and grounds, and each of her children paid the same amount—in all, making it 10s. a week. The Governor left the Bog about three o'clock for Clarendon. On his leaving he was cheered by the people, who poured many a blessing upon him. I have no doubt much good will arise from his personal addresses.

A LOOKER-ON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

SIR,
I was in Court when two labourers from St. Andrew's asked your advice, as one of the Queen's Magistrates (as they term the salaried Justices) what was most advisable to be done in a case in which the fathers of families on the plantation on which they had engaged to become tenants and labourers, had found that, after a week's work, the two days weekly which such father was to pay for his house and ground, and which he supposed, in his simplicity, was a payment confined to himself alone, as the head of his family, was deducted from the work of each inmate of the house, being four labourers in all, making a payment of four times the value of the equivalent of shelter and land for subsistence. I shall not advert to the advice you gave them, of an appeal to the Queen's Justices of the Peace in their own parish, but shall just remark that, if the planters can succeed in this extortion from their confiding and unsuspecting tenantry, they ought to go on their knees and return thanks, not to God, whose eyes are too pure to behold or approve iniquity, but to the Devil, who, having deprived them of one means of oppression, has so abundantly provided them with another much more profitable. Only consider, that if the heads of families be 60,000, two days' labour from these in the twelve months is £500,000, at 1s. 8d. per day; and that this extortion repeated four times over, is just two millions currency—a sum about equivalent to the total of sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, and pimento, shipped to England in a twelve month.

Your's,

A LOOKER-ON.

St. Catherine's, 20th August, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

SIR,
For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with the powers and duties of Constable, and for the advantage of Constables themselves generally, I propose to furnish you, now and then, with a paper on the subject, if you will give it insertion—considering that correct information is more wanting now than it was under the former systems, for, in proportion as the police force is large, so it is important that it should be well directed—besides the novelty in this country of the Police Establishment, has given rise to many false notions of their duties and powers.

Finding that they are more numerous and better appointed than the Parochial Constables are, many think that they have more importance and greater legal authority, and that they may throw persons guilty of any crime into the Jails or Houses of Correction, at their discretion, instead of taking them in the regular course before a Magistrate, to be bailed or committed. Whereas the law has conferred no new powers or privileges on them, but has expressly provided, in the oath to be administered to them, "that they shall well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the office of Constable and Policeman, without favour or affection, malice or ill will," and that they will "see and cause her Majesty's peace to be kept and preserved," and that they will "prevent, to the best of their power, all offences against the same, and that they will at all times carry into execution all such lawful orders as they may receive from any Magistrate, and to the best of their skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof in the execution of warrants, and otherwise, faithfully according to law."

A Police Officer ought to be active, steady, and intelligent, strict with his men, but conciliating and respectful to the Magistrates. Policemen and Constables ought to be men of good character, sufficiently literate to read and write with ease, well tempered, and uniformly sober; and both the Police Officers and common Constables must have a competent knowledge of the duties of their offices.

Unfortunately, there is no good treatise on the nature of these duties; and the law is only to be found scattered under different heads in the voluminous collection of the Criminal Laws. In order, therefore, to assist Constables in the discharge of their duties, the following powers and duties of Constables, in breaches of the peace and felonies, are submitted for their perusal, hoping that they may be found to furnish some useful information as to the bringing of guilty persons to justice, and the proper execution of warrants.

A MAGISTRATE.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONSTABLES, &c. &c.

The office of Constable is either *original*, by which a Conservator of the Peace, he acts of his own authority, and without any warrant; or it is *ministerial*, by which, as the office of Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, or Coroners, he executes their warrants and precepts.

As it is more important to prevent or punish the commission of *great* crimes than of *smaller* offences, this original authority is greater in cases of treason, or felony, or of a dangerous blow given, which may end in homicide, then it is in mere misdemeanors; thus, in cases of treason, felony, or of a dangerous wound given, the Constable may, without any warrant, seize the offender, not only when the crime has been committed *within his view*, but upon the positive charge of another person, and even upon the suspicion of another person, if reasonable grounds for such suspicion be laid before him, and the person making the charge accompanies him. And in these cases, although it should afterwards turn out that no felony had been committed, or dangerous wound given, or that the person accused was not guilty thereof, the law will protect the Constable, because he has no means of ascertaining the truth of the charge; and if he had, the person accused would probably escape whilst he was making the enquiry; therefore, the person who makes the unfounded charge is alone responsible. The Constable may also arrest in such cases, upon his *own suspicion*; but, in order to protect the public from the rashness or bad feelings of the officer who ventures to act without the information of others, the law will not in general afford him any protection in so doing, unless he can prove that a felony was committed, or dangerous wound given, and that his grounds of suspicion were reasonable. One exception has been formed, however, to this last general rule, by the 23d & 24th Geo. 3, c. 45, whereby a Constable on duty is authorised to arrest a person *at night*, upon his *own suspicion*, of having or carrying stolen goods, and the law will protect him, although it should afterwards appear that no felony had been committed; because it may be difficult, at the time, to ascertain with certainty either the commission of the crime or the identity of the guilty person, and no Constable therefore, could be expected to act in such cases if he were to be made responsible for his mistake; and so for the like reason by the common law a Constable may detain a night-walker, whom there is reasonable grounds to suspect of felony until he gives an account of himself, or until the morning, and then discharge him, or take him before a Justice, according as such account of himself is satisfactory or not; but there must be circumstances of suspicion to justify him in so doing; and the law will not protect him if he acts rashly or unadvisedly. The Constable has also the same power to arrest where a felony is not yet committed, but is likely to be committed, unless he shall interfere; as where a lunatic, or drunken person, or a man in a passion, threatens the life of another, or when people are fighting furiously, or breaking into a house, or doing such like things which are likely to lead to the commission of a felony.

(To be Continued.)

AMERICA AND THE CANADAS.

It is now understood among the best informed political circles in the United States, that the American Government is determined to act cordially in concert with the Government of Canada in putting down the piracies upon the lakes and rivers, and in bringing the pirates to punishment. To be prepared for all events, the American army is to be augmented, and new fortifications are to be erected where it is thought they may be required. A cordon of troops is also about to be established along the whole of the Niagara frontier, and no part of the river will be left unobserved or unguarded. A new war is threatened by some of the Western tribes, which will give employment to the military, and be the more inconvenient, as the contest with Florida yet lingers on Messages and proceedings in Congress have arrived with the Great Western, confirmatory of the above statement.

The accounts from Canada, received by the same vessel, are all very favourable, and represent Lord Durham as actively employed in the discharge of his high and onerous functions. Various addresses have been presented to his lordship by the clergy, the inhabitants, and the masters and shipowners of Montreal and Quebec, congratulating him upon his arrival in the capacity of governor-general and promising him all the aid in their power towards the restoration of peace and security in every part of the Canadas. His Excellency's answers were greatly admired for the firm but moderate tone, in which they were delivered. He had sent the Hon. Colonel Grey with despatches to Mr. Fox, the British Ambassador at Washington, relative to the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, together with a private communication from himself to President Van Buren, on the same subject. The noble Earl authorised Colonel Grey to seek an interview with the President, for the purpose of clearly ascertaining the opinions of the United States' Executive, regarding the various outrages that had taken place since the commencement of the late rebellion. And, it also appears, until some satisfactory arrangements can be made between the two states.

JAMAICA, 23.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our General Assembly of this our Island of Jamaica, is and stands prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-first day of August, instant: And whereas for divers weighty causes and considerations, Us thereunto moving, We have thought fit that our said Assembly should stand further prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September next. We do therefore issue this our Royal Proclamation, signifying our Royal Will and Pleasure therein. And our said Assembly is hereby further prorogued to Tuesday the said twenty-fifth day of September next accordingly.

Witness His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order, a Lieut.-General in her Majesty's Land Forces, and Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment of Foot, Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Commander of the Forces in and over her Majesty's said Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega, this fourteenth day of August, annoque domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LIONEL SMITH.

By his Excellency's Command,
W. G. STEWART, Sec.

Kingston, August 11, 1838.

(CIRCULAR.)

HOUSE, LAND, AGENCY, AND REGISTRY OFFICE
FOR SERVANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the above Business, at No. 91, King Street, and trusts by strict attention to merit their patronage.

HOUSE CLEANERS and COOKS most required. None need apply who have not a written character from their last employer.

Terms made known on application at the Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,

HOUSES and LOTS of LAND, to suit Purchasers.

W. SMELLIE.

Commissariat, Jamaica August, 16, 1838.

SEALED TENDERS (in Triplicate) will be received at this Office on **TUESDAY**, the 1st of January next, from such Persons as are willing to supply her Majesty's Troops stationed in this Island, the Military Labourers attached thereto, and the Black Military Pensioners for one, two, or three years, commencing 1st April, 1839, with the following **RATIONS of PROVISIONS**.—

To each **SOLDIER** and **MILITARY LABOURER**:

- One Pound of Bread daily
- Five-sevenths of an Ounce of Coffee daily
- One Ounce and two sevenths of an Ounce of Sugar daily
- One Pound of Fresh Beef, five days in each week
- Four Ounces of Rice, five days in each week
- Twelve Ounces Salt Pork, 2 days in each week
- Half a Pint of Pease, two days in each week

To each Soldier's Wife, or Widow, who may be ordered Rations, one half; and to each Soldier's Child, who may be ordered Rations, if above seven years of age, one-third; if under seven years of age, one-fourth of the above quantity of each of the articles enumerated.

To the **BLACK MILITARY PENSIONERS**:

- Four Pounds and two-thirds of a Pound of Flour
- Two Pounds and one third of a Pound of Salt Beef, and
- One Pound and three quarters of a Pound of Salt Pork

All Persons tendering must also state at what rate per pound they will supply the Military Hospitals with Bread, Fresh Beef, Rice, Sugar, and Coffee.

Each Tender must state in Sterling, in words at length, the price of each weekly ration, consisting of all the before enumerated articles,—or Tenders may be made for the Fresh Beef daily, stating the price per pound and separate Tenders for all the other articles together, exclusive of the Fresh Beef.

Payment for these Supplies will be made as soon after the close of each month, as the Returns of the Rations issued can be examined, the Deputy Commissary-General reserving to himself the option of paying in Silver Dollars at the rate of 4 shillings and 4 pence Sterling each, in Doubloons, each Doubloon as an equivalent for Sixteen Dollars, and the subdivisions of the Doubloon at the same rate, in British Silver Coins, or by Bills on the Lords' Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, for every One Hundred and One Pound Ten Shillings due on the Contract.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a letter from two respectable persons, undertaking to become bound for the due and strict performance of the Contract, in the event of the Tender being accepted.

All further particulars, the conditions of the Contract, and form of Tender, may be obtained at this Office, and at the Commissariat Office, Barbadoe.

Commissariat, Jamaica, August 15, 1838.

SEALED TENDERS (in Triplicate) will be received at this Office on **THURSDAY**, the 23d instant, until 12 o'clock at Noon, from such Persons as are willing to enter into Contract for the performance of all or any of the following services:—

AT UP-PARK CAMP.

1st. To build three **CELLS** for Prisoners

AT PORT-ROYAL.

- 1st. To renew the Floor of the Upper Verandah of the Soldiers' Barracks, and to repair the Weather Boarding
- 2nd. To erect a Privy to the Surgeons' Quarters
- 3rd. To place Wire Lattice to the Windows of the Defaulter's Room
- 4th. To substitute moving Jealousies for the present sliding shutters of Soldiers' Barracks.

AT STONEY HILL.

- 1st. To re-shingle the Upper Officers' Barracks.
- 2nd. To repair the Walls, renew Floor, and improve Canteen.

The several Specifications may be seen, and all further information be obtained at this Office, and at the Royal Engineer Office, at Up-Park Camp.

A separate Tender, the price stated in Sterling, must be made for each of these services, and a letter from two responsible persons undertaking to become bound for the due performance of the Contract, must accompany each Tender.

Payment will be made at the Army rate of 4s. 4d. the dollar.

SPANISH TOWN JAMAICA.

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR EDWARD DACRES BAYNES ESQ.

C W/O 12/10/1

To the Editor of the Port of Spain Gazette.

SIR.—Having frequently witnessed the decent solemnity of a Sunday in Port of Spain, I have taken the liberty of describing, although faintly, a few of the more prominent desecrations committed with impunity on that Sacred Day in the Sugar Shipping Town of San Fernando.

Imprimis:—The morning is ushered in by droves of mules in full gallop from the Country, the property of the Antiquated Planters, who maintain that a bath in the sea is equal to a daily feed of oats through the following week—and woe be to that *Belle* who, in her Sunday's attire, encounters one of these dust-driving squadrons in their furious progress to the Coast; but often life itself is nearly forfeited—men, women, and children rode down and trampled on, if not sufficiently alert to clear the way.

Next follows the more substantial labors of the day—waggons and carts pressing on each other, loaded with sugar, rum, and melasses, to be received and stored by the Town Agents, with directions to send out in return coals, fish, lime, and oats; but occasionally matters are not conducted on so quiet a scale. On Sunday last the Clergyman was seriously interrupted in the midst of his Church Service, by the yells and shouts of about one hundred Apprenticed Laborers in taking a waggon to the Country, loaded with part of a steam engine—they, the Apprentices, performing most of the labor of the horsea, and from their demeanour, they shewed proof they had at least been *worshipping at the Shrine of Bacchus*.

This is, however, but a sample of the Town;—the Country keeps pace. All who can be tempted to work are employed, and if those who have a legal claim to their weekly labor *decline accepting of it*, their less scrupulous neighbours step into their place, thereby obtaining cheap labor—half the payment being generally made in rum at an enormous price.

The question now naturally arising will be, Why are these things suffered to exist? but the answer is short—*there is no Law to prevent it*. Were the Apprentices put on the same footing as when slaves, with regard to Sunday labor, they would go to Church on Sunday, and would certainly profit by the admonitions held out by the several Clergymen.

We have been told that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor is wishful to frame an Ordinance to prevent Apprenticed Laborers hiring themselves for the performance of labor on Sunday, but that there is an opposition in the Council that prevents its being carried into effect.

Notwithstanding all this, I must conclude by denouncing Sunday labor as a shame and disgrace to the Naparima Districts;—a shame to those who carry it on, by robbing their neighbours of their labor, by destroying the constitution of their Apprentices by over-working them, also the facility of intemperance they place at their command, and the loss of time from sickness from these combined causes; a disgrace to Government, who, having the power to stop it, yet neglect to do so;—and a disgrace to their Lordships the Bishops, at the head of the two Established Churches, who have the power to represent all neglect of this nature to the highest authority in the Mother Country.

AN OBSERVER.

San Fernando, 28th Feb., 1837.

And May 5/39

San Fernando Feb. 28/37

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"An Observer"

to

The Editor of the Port of Sp. Gazette